# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 130.


## DAILY GAZETTE.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

**Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.**

—The President has signed the West Point Military Academy and Naval Appropriation bills.

—A Fort Wayne dispatch reports the laying of the corner stone of a new Hebrew Tabernacle in that city yesterday.

—The corner stone of the new Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis was laid on Saturday by the Masonic fraternity.

—At Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, Mrs. Fleckenstein, a German woman, fell from a second story while washing windows, and was killed.

—The residents in New York of the Hebrew faith are making contributions for the relief of their co-religionists suffering in Palestine from the famine.

—The steamer Beta, from the West Indies, reports that the steamer Metropolis, from Bermuda for New York on May 28th, put back, having broken a shaft when sixty miles out.

—A dispatch from Fressiota, Arizona, says Chief Cochise is very ill, and is not expected to recover. He imagines that the spirits of the white men murdered by him are leaving his body.

—R. C. Smith, a well known real estate dealer and an old citizen of Detroit, Mich., committed suicide on Saturday with prussic acid. Cause—mental derangement, caused by financial troubles.

—Soon after the adjournment of Congress the President will visit his family relations on the Kanawha, West Virginia, then return to Washington, and will resume his Summer residence at Long Branch about July 4th.

—The opinion among Republican members of the House of Representatives, so far as it can be gathered, is with very few exceptions adverse to the policy recommended by the President in his recently published memorandum.

—Ned. Dromgole, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., after carefully hammering out a slug to load his pistol, is reported to have deliberately shot himself through the bowels. His wound is considered mortal. The reason for the rash act is not certainly known.

—Thomas Swann, President of the "Pole Bearers" of Memphis, publishes a card denying that the members of that society had threatened to sack the city because of his arrest or that the negroes drilling on Thursday night were members of that society.

—Julian S. Mendelssohn, who claims to be a son of the great composer, was arrested in New York on Saturday on a charge of attempting to pass forged checks. He says he got the checks in payment for opium which he brought with him recently from China.

—The cooper shops of Clark &s Pane and of Snyder & Son, in Cleveland, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Clark & Payne's loss is about $20,000 and Snyder & Son's $5,000. It is thought the fire was caused by lightning striking one of the buildings.

—A dispatch from Rockville, Ind., says the lady crusaders attended the Republican Convention in Parke county *en masse* on Saturday afternoon, asking that Convention to instruct for a temperance State platform and ticket. The Convention decided to favor the crusaders.

—At Watertown, Wis., a conductor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was tried for refusing to admit a man to his train without a ticket. The plaintiff proved that he had tendered the legal rate for a ticket and was refused. The conducter was found guilty and fined two hundred dollars.

—A dispatch from Los Angelos states that a Mexican named Ezardo, who a few days since robbed and tried to murder Mr. Turner and wife near that city, was captured and wounded. He confessed to his guilt, and showed where the money was buried. A party of armed men took him from the officials and hung him to a tree.

—A sad coal oil accident occurred in Cincinnati on Sunday night, in which Mrs. Ann Vondemburg was mortally burned in the presence of her father, mother and husband, all of whom were badly burned in tearing the burning clothes from her body. She used coal oil in kindling a fire. She was seventeen years old, and married only last Tuesday.

### STATE BREVITIES.

GEO. T. SWANK, Esq., editor of the *Tribune*, has been appointed and confirmed Postmaster at Johnstown, in place of Geo. Geddes.

A SPECIAL session of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry has been called at Mechanicsburg, next week, commencing June 10.

THE father of Hon. D. J. Moore, of Johnstown, died at his home in North Berwick, Maine, Saturday morning, at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

ABOUT fifty dogs were bitten by a dog suffering from symptoms of hydrophobia, in Reading, one day last week, and the people are terribly excited over the matter. Every dog bitten should be instantly killed, or horrible suffering and deaths may be the consequence.

FOLLOWING is the act of Assembly passed by the last Legislature fixing the salaries of County Commissioners:—"That the pay of the county commissioners of the different counties in this State shall be three dollars per day for each day actually employed in attending to the duties of their said office, and the said per diem shall be computed from the first day of January, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to commissioners already elected and in office, nor to counties having over one hundred and fifty thousand population."

### Who are the Dunkers?

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* gives the following account of the Dunkers, whose vagaries have attracted so much attention lately:

The origin of the society, or more properly the church, dates back to the Christian era, but the first congregation organized in America was at Germantown, Penn., in the year 1721. They are a denomination of Baptists, and emigrated to this country from Germany, hence the name of German Baptists, which is the proper name. The nickname, Dunker, or Tunker, is from the German word *Tunken*, to dip. The Seventh-day Baptists originated from this denomination about the year 1729, by Conrad Beissel, at Ruphrata, Penn. They do wear a very plain, but neat dress, being temperate in that as well as in all other things; but as regards shaving, it is left optional with the members; but they are not allowed to change the cut of the beard, to follow the ever-changing fashions. The men and women do not live in separate habitations, as they are not confined to monasteries and nunneries, but, on the contrary, are scattered over the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and are more numerous than is generally supposed by those who have but little knowledge of the sect, having over 1,500 ministers, with quite a large laity (150,000, according to report of National Conference held in Illinois, last week); and, instead of marriage being disapproved of, it is held more sacred than it is by most other denominations. The only case in which it is disallowed is when one or both of the parties has a husband or wife living, whether divorced or not.

### Make a Map of Your Farm.

System is the soul of success. Order is said to be Heaven's first law, but there can be no order without system, and so surely there can be no long continued success in farming without system and order. The first thing essential to the establishment of system on any farm is to lay it out in fields. Upon this operation far more depends than the great majority of farmers have any idea. Aside from the looks of a farm being spoiled by badly arranged fields, an almost incredible increase of labor is often entailed upon the farmer and his hands by fences wrongly placed. We know of no better plan to secure a convenient and systematic laying out of a farm than to make a map of it, putting down every natural feature in its proper place, and then marking off the fields accordingly to have some settled place for rotation of crops, and laying down the roads so as to occupy the shortest possible route to and from the fields. Nothing will so much conduce to the adoption of a system of working the farm as a well prepared map, hung where the farmer can see it every day. It will be sure to set him to thinking and planning how best to pitch his crops, and how best to work to save work. And once the farmer adopts a system of farming, he starts on the road to success. It matters not that the system is not the best that could be devised, so long as it is a system it is infinitely to be preferred to the hap-hazard practice of many farmers. We therefore advise every reader who owns a farm to make at once, or have made, a map of it and hang it up where he can see it every day. And having made it, study it.

### Bugs Worms and Chicken Cholera.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says: "We have noticed that wherever the chickens follow the plow, and gorge themselves with bugs and worms, soon cholera breaks out among them. Our remedy is:—To one gallon of sour milk, add a tablespoonful of powdered alum, set it in shallow vessels, where the chickens can drink as often as they choose. We have used this remedy for the last three years, and none of our chickens die with cholera, when we attend to it in time."

MR. CLAUSEN, in his address to the brewers, in Boston, alluded to the "blue laws" of Connecticut and their provisions against eating mince pies, playing on jews harps, etc. Isn't it about time that intelligent people got over seriously quoting from the "blue laws" to illustrate the Puritan spirit, when it is a well established historical fact that these mythical statutes were a clever but ridiculously exaggerated burlesque on the really stringent laws of the early settlees of New England?—*Boston Globe.*

## SECOND EDITION.

### Four O'Clock.

### FOREIGN.

All Hopes of an Alliance in the French Assembly Given Up.

Bohemians Resisting the Austrian Ecclesiastical Laws.

**SPAIN.**

**Carlist Council.**

BAYONNE, June 7.—Don Carlos has issued a decree authorizing the provinces now occupied by his forces to elect members of Council, which is to personally attend him in Spain.

**Carlists Concentrating in Tudela.**

Carlist troops are concentrating at Tudela to save Estella. General Concha is marching to attack them.

**Another Carlist Defeat.**

MADRID, June 7.—It is rumored that the Carlists have been routed at Ganges, with a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

**Ambassador to France.**

Senor Vega Armuga has accepted the appointment of Spanish Ambassador to France.

**Promises by the Government.**

MADRID, June 7.—The *Gaceta* publishes a circular addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic representatives of Spain. It promises the re-establishment of peace in Spain and Cuba, and when the present exceptional condition of affairs is terminated, the complete establishment of representative institutions will become a guarantee of moral order.

**WEST INDIES.**

**Regulating the Price of Gold in Cuba.**

HAVANA, June 6.—Captain General Concha has issued a decree intended to arrest the rapid rise of gold, which is considered to be solely due to the recent law compelling importers to pay twenty-five per cent. of the duties in gold. The Treasury no longer receiving an equivalent of this twenty-five per cent. in paper, as was done at first, Concha orders the Spanish Bank to sell gold on account of the island treasury at less premium than that quoted on the Exchange or by brokers. Concha fixes the amount of premium for which Government gold is to be sold daily, the rate for the current day being posted at the entrance of the bank every morning at eight o'clock, so that merchants can make their calculations before business hours.

**FRANCE.**

**The Left Centre's Programme.**

PARIS, June 6.—The Left Centre has adopted a platform which calls for a proclamation of a definitive Republic or the dissolution of the Assembly. One hundred and ten deputies have given in their adhesion to this programme. There is no longer any hope of an alliance between the Left and Right Centres.

**A Great Sensation.**

LONDON, June 8.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says the manifesto of the Left Centre calling for a declaration of a Republic or the dissolution of the Assembly has caused the greatest sensation since the overthrow of President Thiers. It is generally thought that its effect will be to hasten the day of dissolution and not improve the prospect of the establishment of a regular Government. The Conservatives are dismayed.

**AUSTRIA.**

**Bohemians Resisting the Ecclesiastical Laws.**

VIENNA, June 6.—The Catholic Episcopate of Bohemia has determined to resist the ecclesiastical laws, and begun opposition by making appointments to vacant livings.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**Rochefort to be Banqueted.**

LONDON, June 7.—The Communists of this city will tender a banquet to Rochefort on his arrival in England.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

Alleged Frauds in the Western Judicial District of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1874.

**HOUSE.**

**Bills Passed.**

A number of private bills, considered yesterday in Committee of the Whole, were taken up and passed; also the bill before the House at its adjournment last night for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas.

**Deficiency Appropriation.**

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill. A long discussion resulted on an item in regard to official reporters.

At last the discussion was closed and the various amendments were disposed of and a conference committee ordered.

**The Mississippi Levees.**

The House then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Mississippi Levees, providing for a commission of engineers, which was passed.

**Prepayment of Postage.**

MR. CANNON, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill for the prepayment of postage on printed matter. After a speech by Mr. CANNON in explanation and advocacy of the bill, he moved the previous question, which cut off all amendments and debate.

The bill was then passed—yeas 108, nays 73.

**"Straw Bids"—Salaries of Postmasters Fixed.**

MR. PACKER (Pa.), from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill to prevent what is termed "straw bids" for carrying mails. He also reported a bill for adjusting the salaries of postmasters. It fixes the salary of the New York postmaster at $6,000, and divides all others into four classes: those whose salaries are not more than $4,000 nor less than $3,000, not more than $3,000 nor less than $2,000, not more than $2,000 nor less than $1,000, and those whose annual compensation is less than $1,000. Postmasters of the first three classes are to be appointed or removed with the consent of the Senate. Those of the fourth class are to be appointed or removed by the Postmaster General. The bill was passed.

**West Judicial District of Arkansas.**

MR. SENER, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, made a report in regard to the expenses, disbursement and general management of the West Judicial District of Arkansas since its reorganization in 1871. The testimony taken covers three hundred printed pages. The committee finds that the expenditures have been extraordinarily large, and are not in all cases supported by appropriate vouchers. For the year ending June 30, 1871, the disbursements of Marshal Wm. A. Britton were $137,058. Next year, Logan H. Roots being Marshal, they reached the extraordinary figure of $321,653, and the next year, Britton being Marshal for most of the term, they fell to $264,447, making a total of $724,058 for three years, or, including payments to clerks, district attorneys and commissioners, about three quarters of a million dollars. The committee had not been able to discover any sufficient explanation for these very large expenditures, and agreed that there was a most lamentable state of morals among court officials in that district. As to the Judge of the District, Wm. Story, the committee says that the records of his court show that parties have been allied for conviction for public offences while awaiting sentence, and while motions were pending for new trials which were never acted on; that notwithstanding the requirement of the law that he shall examine and approve the account current of the Marshal before allowing the same, he has signed, at least in one instance, a blank account current which was filled up by the Marshal for $20,000, which was being allowed and paid at the Treasury. His explanation before the committee is characterized as lame, disconnected and unsatisfactory. The judgment of the committee is that the great measure of reform needed for the western district of Arkansas is the abolition of the district itself and its annexation to the eastern district, so that there shall be but one judicial district and one judge for the territory now embraced in both districts. In order to form a judgment as to the expenditures, the committee contrasts them with the judicial expenses for the whole State before the war, which were in 1858 $25,000, in 1859 $19,000, and in 1860 only $16,000. The committee believes that with the abolition of the district and such legislation as they recommend for the proper examination, reception and transmission of accounts in that and administration of justice can be more successfully maintained in the territory now comprising the western district than at present. They, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend the abolition of the present western district, the annexation of its territory and the transfer of its business to the eastern district, and that the whole district as thus reformed shall hereafter be known and called the "District of Arkansas," with one judge, one district attorney and one marshal.

The House soon afterward adjourned.

**The Oregon Election.**

PORTLAND, June 6.—The official vote in this county gives the Independents the District Judge, District Attorney, one Senator, four Representatives, County Clerk, Sheriff, and two Commissioners. The Republicans elect one Senator, three Representatives, two Judges, Treasurer and Assessor.

## TERRIBLE STORMS.

### Twenty-one Dwellings Destroyed in Illinois.

### Twenty-Seven Persons Drowned on the Lakes.

### One Span of a Bridge on the Hudson Blown Down.

TAMPICO, Whiteside county, Ill., June 7.—A terrible tornado passed over this village last night, making a complete ruin of it, though, wonderful to say, no lives were lost, though a number of persons were injured, several seriously. Twenty-one dwellings were totally destroyed and every house in town more or less damaged. The elevator of Glass, Horn Bryant, containing 12,000 bushels of grain, and that of Beach, containing 500 bushels, were badly demolished, and the depot of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was badly damaged. The most serious casualties are Mrs. J. G. Gates, leg broken in two places; Marta Banes, jaw broken, and dangerously injured about the head, it is doubtful if she recovers; Mrs. Gates, seriously bruised; Mrs. Peersoll, badly injured; Mrs. Gale, shoulder broken; Granville Conner, badly injured about the head; J. G. Gates, bruised seriously. A number of others were injured, none seriously. No one can estimate the amount of damage yet. The people are hunting up and gathering together what little the storm has left them. The tornado struck us at 11:10, and was accompanied by rain and severe thunder and lightning. The storm came from the West, and lasted but a few minutes. As soon as information of the calamity reached the officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, they volunteered a special train, which has just arrived, bringing Drs. Edwards and Cook, from Mendota, to our assistance.

**Twenty-seven Persons Drowned.**

UTICA, N. Y., June 7.—It is reported here that twenty persons were drowned while sailing and fishing on Oneida Lake to-day, and seven persons in Onondago Lake. One of the most terrific thunder storms ever known has prevailed in this vicinity this afternoon and evening.

**Fearful Storm at Troy, N. Y.**

TROY N. Y., June 7.—A heavy storm, thunder, lightning and rain, visited this place this afternoon. During its continuance one span of the new iron bridge across the Hudson to West Troy was either blown down or struck by lightning, and falling into the river, sunk four canal boats lying at the dock under it. There were fifteen persons in the boats, all of whom are supposed to have escaped. The boats were loaded with iron ore. The span of the bridge was four hundred and forty feet long. The loss is forty thousand dollars.

**Terrible Storm on Onondaiga Lake.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 7.—The storm on Onondaiga Lake yesterday was terrible. A party of six men were out in the sail boat Challenge. Seeing the storm coming they attempted to go ashore, but the wind struck them, and their sails were torn into shreds. They were soon after capsized when about a quarter of a mile from shore, but successfully landed. This party saw they saw a boat capsized containing an old man and two young ladies, and the latter was also drowned. A number of boats were picked up empty on the west shore of the lake, and the probability is that a number more have been lost.

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., June 8, 1874.

**Probabilities for To-day.**

For New England, light rain, followed by clearing weather, southeast to southwest winds, rising temperature and stationary or falling barometer during the day.

For the Middle states and the lower lake region, generally clear and very warm weather, with local storms, southwest to southeast winds, and rising followed by falling, barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and decidedly warm weather, with light southerly winds and slight changes in the barometer.

For the upper Lake region and the Northwest, increasing cloudiness and local rains, increasing easterly or southerly winds, rising temperature and falling barometer.

**The Rivers.**

The lower Missouri river will rise, and the lower Mississippi will fall slowly during Monday.

**Daily Bulletin.**

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, June 7, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 80; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 86; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 81; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 83; Keokuk, threatening, thermometer 84; LaCrosse, clear, thermometer 69; Leavenworth, Kan., cloudy, thermometer 83; Louisville, Kentucky, clear, thermometer 85; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 83; Nashville, clear, thermometer 84; Pittsburgh, threatening, thermometer 75; Shreveport, fair, thermometer 78; St. Louis, Mo., fair, thermometer 85; St. Paul, Minn., light rain, thermometer 55; Vicksburg, fair, thermometer 79; Yankton, cloudy, thermometer 76.

GEO. H. ROSE, Observer.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1874.

**A Sensation in Prospect.**

The *Tribune* says Wall street is about to have another sensation in a litigation between John Steward, of Fifth avenue, and Commodore Vanderbilt, growing out of stock and other monetary operations, wherein the former claims that the latter is indebted to him for a considerable sum. The trouble is reported to have originated in the famous Vanderbilt-Erie litigation, when enormous sums were said to have been spent at Albany. It is also said that in the liquidation growing out of the adjustments of these transactions there was a considerable balance which Steward claimed, but which Vanderbilt would not allow.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### The Turf.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club.—First race, ¾ mile; won by Wizard. Time 1:21.

Second race, 1¼ miles; won by Survivor. Time 2:17.

Third race, for three year olds, 1 mile; won by Dublin. Time 1:50.

Fourth race, 2¼ miles; won by Shylock. Time 4:13.

**Shocking Murder and Suicide.**

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., June 6.—John McDermott, a saloon keeper of this city, said to be under the influence of liquor most of the time, committed a horrible murder at six o'clock this evening. He has been in the habit of abusing his wife, who, it is said, was equally abusive to him. She left him and had applied for a divorce. The trial was set for Wednesday next. McDermott called at his mother-in-law's residence, where his wife was, asking her to come back and live with him, which she agreed to do on Monday. He then left the house and returned in ten minutes with a large navy revolver, and found Mrs. McDermott nursing her baby. He raised the weapon and deliberately fired at her. The ball struck the baby in the forehead, passing clear through its head, and lodging in the right breast of its mother, producing, probably, a fatal wound. He then placed the revolver to his head, and blew his own brains out. The baby died instantly. But little hopes are entertained for the recovery of its mother.

**Universalist Convention in Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, O., June 7.—In the Universalist Convention to-day the morning session was occupied with religious exercises and an address by Mrs. C. A. Soule, of New York, in behalf of a woman professorship in Buchtel College. At the close of the address an appeal was made for funds for the college, two thousand dollars being needed. $2,253 were subscribed. In the afternoon Rev. S. McCollester, of Buchtel College, delivered an eloquent sermon from Romans XII, V. The Convention closed with a prayer and a Conference meeting in the evening.

**Local Option in California.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The Temperance men and women carried the local option election in Brooklyn, Alamada has a majority of eighty-three. Women crusaders from this city and Oakland took an active part. The result of these elections are already sensibly felt. Several leading distillers here have reduced their daily product nearly one-third. The wholesale business with the interior suffers severely.

**New Method of Slaughtering Animals.**

Killing animals by the so-called *boutrole*, first used in Paris, and recently introduced into Vienna, seems preferable to the old method, since an animal can be instantly killed by a single blow with an instrument weighing scarcely five pounds, instead of the 10 to 15 blows with the heavy hammer usually employed. The instrument is simply a very convenient form of axe, with a hollow cylinder (like a gun-wad punch) therefore, unhesitatingly recommend the abolition of the present western district, the annexation of its territory and the transfer of its business to the eastern district, and that the whole district as thus reformed shall hereafter be known and called the "District of Arkansas," with one judge, one district attorney and one marshal.

**Grain in Cattle.**

It takes eleven pounds of milk to add one pound of live weight to a calf, and an ox that weighs one thousand three hundred pounds will consume twenty two pounds of hay in twenty four hours to keep from losing weight. If he is to fatten he must have just twice that quantity, when he will gain two pounds a day. This is one pound live weight to eleven pounds good hay. To obtain fifty cents a hundred for his hay a farmer must sell fat steers at five dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds.—*Canada Farmer.*

## THE CAPITAL.

### Resignation of the Indian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1874.

**Resignation of the Indian Commissioners.**

Felix R. Brunot, Robert Campbell, Nathan Bishop, William E. Dodge, John V. Farwell and Geo. H. Stuart, the remaining members of the Indian Commissioners originally appointed, have united in a letter to President Grant resigning the office. After congratulating the President for his adherence to the Indian policy announced in his inaugural addresses, and an expression of the hope that the present success of that policy may make it permanent, they say: While we do not deem it necessary to present all the reasons why we have decided to resign, we may say that should Congress continue the Board of Indian Commissioners as indicated in the Indian appropriation bill, which has already passed the House of Representitives, viz: "with all the duties imposed by existing laws," and requiring in regard to the examination of accounts, contracts, and vouchers, that "all such examinations and duties shall hereafter be performed in the city of Washington" we could not accept the duty, first, because under existing laws overruling the decisions of the board by the Interior department would frequently render the labor of examining and deciding upon accounts and vouchers as useless, as it is arduous and vexatious; and, second, because none of us can remove to Washington to perform that duty. Experience has shown that a Board of Indian Commissioners, clothed with proper authority, and acting in co-operation with the Department of the Interior, but not under its direction or control, can hardly maintain harmonious relations with that department. On the other hand, a board so constituted, and under the influence or control of the Interior or Indian Department, would be a comparatively useless appendage to the service.

The letter is closed by an expression of a conviction of the capacity of the Indians to receive the civilization necessary for the welfare and safety of the frontier settlements and all Christianization needful to their salvation.

**Army Appropriation Bill.**

The committee of conference on the Army Appropriation bill agreed to a report to day. The principal point of disagreement between the Senate and House was a provision adopted by the House transferring to the Southern Claims Commission the settlement of all claims of citizens of loyal States now pending in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, or that may hereafter be presented. The Senate struck out this provision, and the conference committee unanimously recommend that the House concur in the Senate's action. The conference also recommend that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the House provision forbidding the purchase of new army clothing until the store now on hand be exhausted; also that the House concur in the Senate amendment appropriating $50,000 for the construction of a military post on the north fork of the Loupe river, Nebraska. The committee also recommend the adoption of a provision that all persons in the employment of the Government shall be allowed only pecuniary traveling expenses, and thus cut off all allowances for mileage. The report will be presented on Monday.

## BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE Erie & Pittsburgh shops at Erie now run eight hours a day.

THE Lincoln (Nebraska) Iron Foundry use the best hard or anthracite coal from Pennsylvania, which costs, delivered, $19 to $22 per ton.

THE total number of men ordinarily employed in all the iron works at Troy is 3,100. All these will likely be out of employment in two or three weeks.

THE workmen of the Thomas Iron Works, at Hokendauqua, have decided to submit to a reduction of wages, and the stacks will not be blown out.

BURTON & SONS' mill, at Troy, N. Y., is giving employment to about 1100 men. The usual number employed is 1500. It is proposed to suspend work two months during the summer.

THE Benwood Iron works, West Va., average 20,000 kegs of nails per month, and gives steady employment to 500 hands. The capital invested is $500,000 and the leading operatives are stockholders.

WE have been informed that the department for making steel, in the Bethlehem Iron Works, will suspend operations for some time, for the purpose of making necessary repairs and improvements.

THE mills on the South Side are working forward to their summer stop with more certainty than they usually count on so early. This, not on account of lack in orders so much as the prices now ruling.

A LATE and very convenient feature in the putting up of new large buildings is now used by contractors for brick, namely, the use of a small portable engine and boiler for the hoisting of brick and mortar.—*American Manufacturer.*

## THE WALLACE BILL.

**It Applies to Allegheny City Without the Acceptance of Councils.**

Since the last meeting of Allegheny Councils there has been considerable diversity of opinion as to whether the Wallace bill, governing cities, or any portion of it applied to Allegheny city, unless the Councils adopted it.

To settle the question, Controller Brown on last Friday sent the following message to Harrisburg:

*To Samuel E. Dimmick, Attorney General:*

Sir: Is the Act dividing cities into three classes, or any portion of the same applicable to the city of Allegheny, without the approval of Councils? Signed,

JAMES BROWN, City Controller.

On Saturday evening he received the following answer by telegraph from the attorney general:

HARRISBURG, PA., June 6th.

*To James Brown:*

Senate Bill No. 69, dividing cities into three classes, applies to the city of Allegheny, without the acceptance of Councils.

SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,
Attorney General.

This answer fully settles the question, and it will be laid before the special committee of councils at their meeting on Wednesday evening.

**Point Bridge.**

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

As the Councils have under consideration the question of a bridge at the "Point," over the Monongahela river, we would beg to call their attention to the recent decision of Judge Swayne, in the "Newport bridge case." We make the following extracts from his elaborate opinion:

"We had no doubt of its (Congress') power to order the removal of any bridge across a *navigable stream*." "Congress, in the exercise of this power, had the right to order the removal of all obstructions to the navigation of the river, and to determine what should constitute such obstruction," and "there was no doubt Congress could order the removal of obstructions which it declared to be nuisances without any legal obligation on the part of the Government to make compensation."

The Monongahela is a "navigable stream," and has been recognized by Congress in appropriations for its improvement—and is the common property of the nation, the citizens of Western Virginia having the same interest in it as the citizens of Pennsylvania, and in these days of agitation on "cheap transportation," and when the National Government is exercising a much more extended supervision over the national water ways, it would be well to be very careful not to invest funds in a structure that may be condemned by Congress.

We are asking Congress to appropriate money to survey the Monongahela and Youghiogheny valleys as the most suitable route for the "transAllegheny canal," and if this route is to be chosen, it would seem bad policy to destroy the water outlet from Pittsburgh by bridge obstructions.

Therefore, we say to the Councils, weigh well your action upon this important matter.

A CITIZEN.

**Stone Block Pavements.**

A specimen of stone from a quarry belonging to Dr. Cote, of this city, situated in Fayette county, 9 miles from this city, on the Railway and river, was submitted to our inspection today, and remains in our office for inspection of others. The deposit from which the sample was taken, is quite extensive, sufficient to pave the streets of any city in the country for ages. It is of high specific gravity, very strong and durable, capable of enduring almost indefinite wear, works easy in the quarry, and splits into blocks of any desired size with very little effort.

There are many of our taxpayers who deprecate all the modern patented pavements, and think the city will be almost ruined if they continue to usurp the place of such stone as it appears can be obtained in unlimited quantity and of the very choicest adaptation to paving purposes. We suggest that the special friends of stone block pavements see to it that some one street at least shall be paved with stone from Dr. Cotes' quarry, and so bring its intrinsic merits into fair competition with the various other materials now so extensively used, some of which have already proved to be nearly worthless.


**Come Next Monday at 10 A. M.**

To the Hall Farm
and secure Property.
Most will be sold to the Highest Bidder.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

**A Good Bank.**

The United States Bank, located at 123 Fourth avenue is a bank of discount, deposit and savings. Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Special attention given to collections and correspondence. Mr. D. Z. Brickell, President, and Mr. Jno. E. Ridall, Cashier. The board of directors are all first-class business men. Accounts solicited.

**Thickly Settled.**

In the vicinity of Hall Farm,
Tenth Ward, Auction Sale
NEXT MONDAY AT 10, A. M.,
to the highest bidder.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

**Dr. Wengert's Medicines**

Are still going—people are beginning to know the virtues of Samson Oil the great rheumatic remedy and pain slayer, and his Hepatica Pills and Blood Purifier. They have been here only a few weeks yet have gained already a grand reputation.


## SHOT IN A BAGNIO.

**Serious Affray in a House of Ill-Fame on Watson Street—An Officer Dangerously Wounds a Man—The Perpetrator Arrested—Ante-Mortem Statement of the Dying Man—Consultations of Physicians—No Hopes of the Injured Man's Recovery.**

Another shooting affair, which will probably result in a tragedy, occurred yesterday morning in a bagnio on Watson street. About eight o'clock, a sub-policeman named Thomas Potts, who had come off duty about an hour previous, went into a house of ill-fame, kept by Minnie Watson, at No. 2 Watson street to see a girl named Nellie Moran, who was there lying sick in bed. He had been there some time sitting on the edge of her couch, when a gang of five notorious characters, among whom were Jimmy Donovan, of the Fifth, and a man named George Edgar, an engineer on a shifting engine on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, came in. They had not been in the house long, when they commenced to drive the girls from their rooms by threatening to "clean out" the house and raising things generally. Some of the inmates became alarmed and ran down stairs to the room where officer Potts was sitting. The crowd of roughs followed them, and and when they tried to get into the room, the policeman shut the door and locked them out.

The men then had some words with the parties in the room and swore they would come in, which threat they put into execution immediately, by kicking in the panel and thus gaining an entrance; after coming in, they commenced to quarrel with Potts, who asked of Edgar what all this fuss meant. The reply was, "that they meant to play h——." The officer said "that they might get picked up at that," when the crowd rushed in on him. The girls began to scream, when one of the ruffians placed a revolver at their heads and threatened them

AT THE PERIL OF THEIR LIVES,

if they screamed or moved, he would shoot them. This quieted them for the time, and a general onslaught was made on Potts. They commenced at him by throwing him over the foot of the bed and then picking him up and smashing his head through a window. This gentle and exhilirating exercise lasted but a few minutes, when they took the officer back to the bed, and, he says, attempted to rob him. They had got his pocket-book about half way out of his pocket, and one man tried to get his revolver, when some one of the rioters shouted, "Shoot the ——." At this time Edgar had hold of Potts and two shots were fired across the room by some one of the party. Edgar drew the revolver, and snapped it two or three times alongside of Potts' ears, but the weapon, fortunately for the officer, did not explode. Edgar and Potts then fell to

A SCUFFLE BETWEEN THEM FOR LIFE OR DEATH.

Some one shouted to Edgar to desist and leave the house, that help was coming to Potts, and that they would all be arrested. But he replied "he would not go till he killed the ——." During the melee Potts managed to grab the revolver and shot Edgar twice. The first shot entered his left lung, passing below the lower lobe, and inflicting a painful and dangerous wound. The other shot entered the left cheek and took a downward course, passing under the shoulder blade, and also inflicting a painful and serious, but not so dangerous a wound as the first one. Both, of course, quieted the row, for now the officers came in and all the parties, except the wounded man, made their escape. Edgar, after a stretcher had been procured, was taken to the drug store corner of Ross street and Fifth avenue, but his injuries were of such a nature, that it was thought best to take him to the Central Station, where he was laid upon a bed and Dr. McCoy summoned, who responded promptly, and dressed the man's injuries. The lung wound was bleeding profusely, internally, and the man was spitting blood. The physician probed for the bullets, but the results of the injuries cannot yet be definitely stated, as at that time the man was very weak and exhausted from the loss of blood.

Yesterday afternoon Edgar was removed to his home on Twenty-fourth near Carson street, South side, where he is now lying in a precarious condition.

DYING DEPOSITION.

A short time after the shooting, Deputy Mayor McMasters appeared at the station house to take Edgar's *ante mortem* deposition, but in the meantime, Officer Potts was arrested by Officer Hastings, who took him to the lock-up, where Potts did not deny the shooting, but stated he had done it in self defense. He was then taken before the wounded man, who identified him as the man who had shot him, and this made it unnecessary to take any deposition from him. After the shooting, Nellie Brown, Annie Tway and Jennie Carroll, inmates of the house, were arrested and placed in the lock-up, as witnesses to the affray. The two first-named had pistols placed to their heads to compel them to keep quiet during the fight, but the Carroll girl remained in her room and saw nothing of it. The women tell a pretty straight story, similar to that above stated, and also say, that the proprietress had got some enmity against them (the girls), and said that she would "put up a job" on them, so that they would be arrested, and this, they believe, is the result of her intriguing. The girl Moran was not taken from the house, as she was unable to leave her bed. Potts, the man who did the shooting, has the reputation of being a good officer and not a quarrelsome man. He says he was drawn into the fuss; that he had gone into the house to see this woman because he was acquainted with her and knew she was sick. He will probably not have a hearing till the result of Edgar's injuries are known.

Further Particulars.

EDGAR MAKES A DYING DEPOSITION—HIS RECOVERY CONSIDERED HOPELESS.

Last evening the condition of Edgar was much worse, and a consultation of the following named physicians was held at his residence: Drs. E. A. Wood, Thomas, Patton, Daley and McCoy. They had very little hopes of his recovery, as the wounded man was bleeding internally, and was fast losing strength. He seemed to have given up hope himself, for shortly after seven o'clock last night he sent for Alderman E. G. Krehan, to whom he made the following statement:

STATEMENT OF THE WOUNDED MAN.

*City of Pittsburgh, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, an Alderman in and for said city, personally appeared George R. Edgar, who, upon his oath duly administered according to law, deposes and says:

My name is George R. Edgar. I reside at No. 145 Twenty-fourth street, South side. I did not know, as far as I can recollect, Thomas Potts before to-day. This morning between seven and eleven o'clock, I met him at what I think they call No. 2 Watson street, near Fifth avenue extension; we then had a quarrel, but I do not remember what it originated about. I have also forgotten what I said to him. I saw a pistol in his hands; I had no pistol in my hand, but had one on my person—in my pocket; after I was shot I took it out and held it in my hand; I cannot say who was present; I cannot say who keeps the house; I do not remember whether I saw the flashes of the shots; I believe to the best of my knowledge, that it was Thomas Potts who shot me; I have never had a quarrel with him in my life before; I do not know whether it was twice or three times I was fired at, but am sure it was twice; I saw the man—Potts, at the Central Station, and I recognized him as the man who had shot me.

He was in the house, when I got there. I make this statement with a full knowledge of my situation and knowing that the wounds which I have received at the hand of Thomas Potts will prove fatal.

his
GEO. R. ✕ EDGAR.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of June, A. D., 1874.

E. G. KREHAN, Alderman.

AN INFORMATION MADE.

After the deposition had been taken, an information was made against Thomas Potts, charging him with felonious assault and battery, before Alderman Krehan, who issued a commitment to jail for the prisoner, to await the result of Edgar's injuries, bail being refused. Though the commitment has been issued, Potts was allowed to lay in the lock-up all of last night. There are various rumors afloat in regard to the affray, as to the cause of it—the police force generally, siding with Potts. The latter states that he surrendered himself to officer Hastings, and that the pistol in Edgar's possession was snapped three times alongside of his head. As will be seen above, this is denied by the injured man, and his statement is corroborated in the main, by the looks of his revolver. It is a very large and elegantly mounted seven shooter, and if the hammer had ever been dropped on one of the cartridges, it was bound to go off, as an examination proved. Officer Hastings states that he found Potts in the cellar of the house, hidden behind some barrels and that Potts did not surrender himself, but allowed the officers to take him to the station house, and this statement is also made by Detective Long, both being officers whose words can be relied on. Officer Long stated that the fact of Potts' hiding made the matter look more suspicious. Potts, though he knows all the ins and outs of the ladies' boudoirs of the fracas, refused to give their names, and said, as an excuse, that the police first wanted to arrest them, and if their names got into print, these men would "skip." This is rather thin, from the fact, that as the police know who they are, and as they know that the police know them, if they wanted to leave, the papers publishing their names would not add to their velocity. Potts also says he shot only when compelled to, to save his life. An investigation into the matter, and it needs full invest

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MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 110¾.

A CASE is on trial at Passaic, New Jersey, which involves principles of deep interest to the people of this city. The defendant erected a building which was insecurely framed and braced, in violation of the architect's plans. It fell, and persons were injured. Speer, the owner, is now being prosecuted for damages. If the case goes against him it will be an important precedent.

THERE has been much said, for and against, the St. Phillip Canal project, but the endorsement of the affair by the House argues favorably for it, in the absence of better and more reliable data. The expense of its construction is limited to $8,000,000, and if it can be constructed for that sum, and made all that its friends claim for it, the investment is certainly a wise one. We fear that the amount fixed may be but an entering wedge to further and larger demands.

PHILADELPHIA COUNCILS are agitated with the proposition to re-name the streets north and south of Market street. The plan is to call Arch street, First avenue, and Race street Second avenue, north,—while Chestnut and Walnut will be First and Second avenues south. We doubt the wisdom of this plan. Across town the numeral system prevails, and the other street names are venerable with age, and are significant. Let them remain. Pittsburgh is not adapted to the Philadelphia system, except so far we as already have it in use.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE has inaugurated what she calls "Mother's Day," a sort of festival occasion in the interest of peace. It was observed in New York by a meeting of ladies of culture, and the time was occupied with music, the reading of papers appropriate to the subject, and other interesting exercises. Mrs. Howe is mainly devoted to the idea of International Peace, as arranged for in part by an organization devoted to the subject. That a festival based on this idea should be called "Mother's Day" seems both beautiful and appropriate.

DESPITE the charm of romance that was thrown around the adventures of Rochefort, and the curiosity manifested toward him, his lecture, so far as the attendance was concerned, proved a failure. This was partially owing to the fact that he speaks French only, and also to the circumstance that he was known as a Radical Communist, a class of men who are decidedly under the cloud in this country. In this we have an illustration of the difference between trusting the people with the management of their Government, and that of refusing them this privilege and holding them in ignorance. The American plan is the best. Communism is a failure here.

THE war of factions in the French Assembly continues with unabated violence. The Bonapartists are being denounced by the party of the Left, the object being to defeat their candidates for the Assembly. The Imperialists, meanwhile, are actively at work, arranging for the election of their deputies. And in the science of quiet, active work, the Bonapartists learned much from the astute Napoleon, who is understood to have gained much of his knowledge in this country. Despite the fumings and threatenings of the others, the Bonapartists shrewdly work to gather strength, and keep all they gain. They are thus progressing steadily, and that they may aspire to the throne soon is one of the most likely things imaginable

VERILY the Exposition mania is universal. Information has been received at the Department of State from the Netherland Minister that his Government proposes to hold a second Congress in the month of April, 1875, at Djokjokarta, in the island of Java, for the purpose of developing agriculture and its kindred sciences in the East Indies, and, in order to make the occasion one of more importance and interest, it has been determined to hold at the same time an agricultural and industrial exhibition, to which foreign nations are invited to send their productions. The Netherlands Minister expresses the hope of his Government that citizens of the United States interested in the matter will take part in the proposed exhibition.

THE Brewers' Association, at its meeting in Boston, adopted two sets of resolutions, and issued an address to the President and people of the United States, the aim of which is to correct what they claim to be errors in public sentiment on this subject. They claim that beer is not intoxicating, and its use does not lead to vice, immorality or pauperism, but on the contrary, its use is healthful, and that it is an excellent restorative of wasted energies. The general address condemns the crusaders as "unconscious but misguided tools in the hands of unscrupulous men," and urges that the finances of the National Government, and the general welfare of the nation require that all restrictions shall be taken from their trade. These are, some of them, rather novel propositions. Whatever may be said of the qualities of beer—and we recognize the fact that this is a disputed point—the charge that the ladies are controlled by unscrupulous men is simply and absurdly untrue. The movement has been controlled by men to a very limited extent. Whether those who have co-operated with the ladies are "unscrupulous" we do not undertake to say, but they are not so regarded in this city. It is always better to calmly state facts than indulge vituperation.

THE past three days have been as lively in the political department of our affairs as has been known for a long time. The subdivision of the city into districts, under the new apportionment plan, and the separation of conventions, required a much larger list of candidates than has heretofore been found necessary. The activity necessary to provide this large list of delegates, and to rally to their support their proper complement of friends has made the canvass exceedingly lively. The warm weather added to the difficulties of labor; but the short campaign has been carried steadily and vigorously through, and is happily ended. What remains is merely to combine delegates, a business which means more than those conversant with the science of politics know about. Where there is but a single candidate to be nominated, as for the Senate, or Congress, it is plain sailing. The man who has votes enough carries the day. But where two or more candidates are on hand, as in the Legislative districts, there is more difficulty. The candidates who have a certain amount of personal strength are quite sure to combine, and the strongest arrangement of this sort is sure to win. This is the struggle that now comes on, and that will be completed when the conventions have finished their work. This will be done to-morrow.

THE New York *Tribune* publishes a table showing the excess of merchandise imported, and of specie exported, during a period of seventeen years. It attempts to generalize from it that when our credit is best we import most goods and export most gold. Were it careful to thoroughly analyze the table it gives, and which is very suggestive, we think the following points will be apparent: 1. That in all the years named the over-import of merchandise has been against us, except two years, and that, therefore, we have had no opportunity to test the influence of a balance of trade in our favor upon the export of specie. 2. The condition of our credit abroad is not affected by the issue of paper currency at home. In 1864, when our currency issue was largest, our excess of imports reached $131,000,000, the largest with one exception of the entire period of seventeen years. True, our excess of exports of specie was large that year, but the *Tribune* explains that it was because of England's need of gold for use in India. 3. Our credit, therefore, is not involved, and as a large issue of currency did not affect these issues in 1864, it is fair to presume that it would not in 1874.

### *THE CURRENCY COMPROMISE.*

The bill agreed upon as a compromise measure, by the conference committee of Congress, provides for the retirement of thirty-seven and a half per cent. of greenbacks to national bank notes issued, and for January, 1878, as the time for resumption. This will be seen to be perfectly fair, when it is remembered that the contractionists desired fifty per cent., and others twenty-five per cent. as the relative proportion. The figure reached exactly divides this amount, and is, therefore, a fair compromise. The President is understood not to entirely favor this bill, his wish being that the contractionists shall have their way. He proposes that national bank notes shall not be issued for a less denomination than ten dollars. His idea in this is to force specie payments. While we do not regard this form of specie payments a very valuable arrangement, we hope our friends in Congress will concede this much, if with it the bill can be made to meet the President's favor. The plan is identical with that pursued by the Bank of England, which issues five pound notes as its lowest denomination. But this plan, in that country, is rather a convenience, resulting from the presence of specie, than a method looking to forcing specie payments. Considered as a means of compelling a return to specie payments, it is akin to Richardson's plan of resuming specie payments in silver, in sums of five dollars and less. The experiment was ridiculed out of existence in a month. And this plan would be open to the same objection, but would, also, annoy and perplex the public.

The President needs to know that the laws of trade govern this subject. Make specie plentiful, and we can have specie payments in small or large sums, irrespective of the denominations of national bank notes. In the specie paying, State bank note days, notes were abundant of small as well as large denominations; yet specie payments were kept up, all the same. It is not, therefore, the presence or absence of notes of small denominations that governs this question. It is the ability of the country, under the operations of trade to retain a sufficiency of specie to maintain specie payments. We submit that this is the question that lies at the very foundation of this issue. This being the case, no measures like that of issuing only large denominations of notes will remedy the difficulty. Other and more radical influences are entirely necessary.

### *THE PRIMARIES.*

Saturday was a field day at the Republican Primaries. Those who have heretofore been pulling together in politics found their interests to be divergent this year, and so the fight waged was unusually animated. There were new elements involved also, the liquor people being determined to capture the entire Legislative delegation, if possible. Of the general result, it may be said that General Negley and Colonel Bayne are clearly ahead in their respective Districts, and their nomination is removed from the list of uncertainties. The same may be said of John C. Newmyer, whose capital record in the Legislature last Winter procured his nomination for the Senate. Mr. Hugh McNeill, for Senate, from the North Side, may be put down in the same list. Major Montooth is also sure to be nominated by a very handsome prospective majority. The case is clear thus far.

The Legislative ticket is much involved; but there is little strength developed in it by the State Ring, when we consider the efforts put out upon it. The whole affair was to them a Waterloo defeat. Despite their tactics in breaking up election boards, and tearing in pieces the party, with their violence, they have, certainly, less than half the delegation. What combinations will be made, remains, of course to be seen. But the general result is a defeat of the Ring.

Of the attempts to capture the election board, the most remarkable, possibly, was that in the Fourteenth ward. The County Executive Committee decided and published that the Republican election officers holding the last election should hold the primary elections, and that they were empowered to fill vacancies. This was published and known weeks before the primaries were held. No one was deceived; and had any been dissatisfied with the Board, there were at least two ways in which the difficulty might have been peaceably settled. An application to the County Executive Committee would have secured additional appointments, or an understood arrangement for the election of a Board. This was done in other wards, with the sanction of the County Committee. But in the Fourteenth ward a mass of persons invaded the room of the election board, headed by ex-Speaker McCormick, and demanded that the board be doubled, and refused for more than an hour to leave the room. The regular board refused to be driven from their places, or to be dictated to at the last moment. McCormick then held a *viva voce* election for a separate board, and proceeded to open polls elsewhere, while the regular board held an election that was, of course, legal.

The peculiarity of this arrangement was not, however, confined to the Fourteenth ward. In the Fifth ward, the election board constituted by the County Committee was broken up. The State Ring also used money profusely, going even to the limit of buying up delegates, and of buying delegates to stand. But they made a losing fight generally. They lost the Congressmen, Negley and Bayne, the State Senator, Newmyer, the District Attorney, Montooth, the State Senator in Allegheny, McNeil, and they have an uncertain showing in the legislative delegation. As regards several of their candidates, whom they will endeavor to "pull through" on Tuesday, and men of their class, we have just this to say: If a Legislative ticket of that calibre is put up, we will not only refuse to support it, but will do our utmost to defeat it. The Republican party is not to be disgraced with candidates of such standing, without all the facts involved being fully ventilated, and the candidates receiving that direct opposition that they richly deserve. More than this, a peculiarly weak or corrupt Legislative ticket is quite sure to develop other strong combinations against it. We therefore warn the Conventions that while we do not seek to dictate nominations, we do demand that they be made up of respectable men. We hope this will be heeded; but if it is not, there is trouble ahead.

## PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN FRY'S widow has started a woodyard in New Orleans.

THE Khedive of Egypt is suffering from irritation of the eyes, the result of continual night work.

MISS NETTIE POWER HOUSTON, a daughter of the old hero of San Jacinto, is "the gifted poetess of Texas."

"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ROCHEFORT" is what the St. Louis *Times* calls the refugee from New Caledonia.

THE REV. DR. DIX, the newly-married rector of Trinity Church, will leave soon for Europe, the vestry of the church having offered him a vacation of six months.

GOV. TAYLOR, of Wisconsin, when riding on the cars recently, refused to pay the conductor more than three cents a mile.

EX-GOV. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE was married, June 3, at Louisville, Ky., to Mrs. Mary J. Adams, daughter of Dr. C. C. Graham, of that city.

THE Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis greeted the ex-Prince Imperial very cordially as they passed along the line of the military cadets during the recent review at Woolwich, England.

GEN. BEN. HARRISON, a descendant of General Harrison, and a brigade commander in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, is strongly urged for the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana.

HERR KUHNER, the missionary taken prisoner by King Koffee, at Coomassie, arrived in London on the 19th of June. He is in good health, and hopes to return to Ashantee and again pursue his work.

THE Grand Duke Alexis took back to Russia a remembrance of his visit to London, in the shape of English bull-dog, which he was compelled to lead on board the vessel himself, the Russian sailors not liking the appearance of the animal.

MR. GEORGE B. ROBERTS, the new first vice-president, and Mr. A. J. Cassatt, the general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are both graduates of the Troy Polytechnic Institute, the former of the class of 1849, and the latter of 1859.

DR. MORGAN DIX, of Trinity Church, who was married on Wednesday, wrote a book once advocating the celibacy of the clergy. A wealthy New York belle induced him to revise his opinion on that point. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

THE Turkish Government has conferred the Order of the Medjidie of the third class upon Mr. Winchester, head of the well known American firm which has executed large contracts with the Porte for the supply of army rifles, and the fourth class of the same order upon Mr. Joseph Azarian, of Constantinople, who is a naturalized American.

PROF. B. A. GOULD, Director of the National Observatory of the Argentine Republic, has obtained a short leave of absence and is on his way to his former home in Boston. Some idea of his indefatigable industry in his profession may be gathered by the following summary of his work: He has made observations embracing 70,000 stars, and expects to have completed, in a few months, his 1,700 maps, comprising in all about 85,000 stars. From three to six hours, every night, were spent in observations, and for every hour of such work at least four hours were required, next day, to work out the computations.

THE wines and liquors of the late Senator Sumner, lately sold in Washington, amounted to about four hundred and twenty-five bottles, of different varieties. In exceptional cases only they brought fancy prices. Seven bottles of old Romance Burgundy, highly prized by Mr. Sumner, brought seven dollars a bottle. One bottle of Johannisberger cabinet, from the cellar of Prince Metternich, 1862, was sold at twelve dollars. The auctioneer said he learned, from a creditable source, that it was Mr. Sumner's especial admiration, and that whenever he went into his wine cellar, which was perhaps once a year, he had this identical bottle, in order that he might be sure it was in his possession, and always remarked he intended having it opened on some occasion when he had particular friends to dine with him.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ROCHEFORT, Paine and Benedict sailed for Europe on Saturday.

WISCONSIN is trying the experiment of maple rails for a railroad.

"CRUSADE CORDIAL" is the name of a Summer drink in the West.

A CONVICT, on being offered the choice of being taught one of the several trades, chose that of a sailor.

AMONG the presents received by a bride in New York recently was a policy of insurance on her husband's life for $10,000.

AN explosion of a boiler on Saturday morning in the Alston (N. Y.) Salt Mills killed two men and wounded two others.

HUMAN taste becomes strangely perverted. It is difficult for the market people to get enough garlicky butter to accommodate the patrons.

SOME of the prettiest of the summer suits are made of striped grenadine, made with the long-pointed apron front, highly looped up sides and back, and trimmed with the now fashionable grass cloth.

THE farmers of ten counties of Iowa and Minnesota are fleeing from the grasshoppers. It is feared that the destructive insects will extend their ravages this year through a much larger district than they occupied last summer.

NORTH CAROLINA contains 35,000,000 acres of land, 6,500,000 of which are cultivated. A large proportion of the balance is on one end on mountain sides, and the remainder is so poor that nothing could be raised on it but timber.

THERE are 74 national cemeteries and 285 cemeteries not national, including post cemeteries, where soldiers are buried. The total interments of Union soldiers in all the cemeteries is 397,694. Of these the "unknown" number 141,060, the "known" 166,604.

AT GREENSBURG, PA., the jury in the case of Mt. Pleasant & Broadford Railroad Company vs. the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants. It was an action in ejectment to recover possession of the road by the plaintiffs.

A CHILD five or six years old, who goes through acrobatic feats in "Humpty Dumpty," failed in a performance at Hartford on Saturday night, but "Monsieur Leon" forced him to try the feat repeatedly, finally throwing him heavily upon his head and shoulders, whereupon the audience hissed Leon off the stage.

JAS. D. POTTER, an ex-Colonel, was committed in New York without bail, under an indictment for a diamond robbery. This makes the tenth prisoner in the Tombs to answer for the great forgeries of the New York Central and Erie Railroad bonds, by which Wall street was swindled out of nearly a million dollars last summer.

WE have the New York *Sun's* assurance that "No French or English woman of cultivation now-a-days wears her garters below her knees. The principal vein sinks there beneath the muscle, and varicose veins, cold feet and even palpitation of the heart may be brought on by a tight garter in the wrong place. When it is fastened above the knee all this pain and deformity may be avoided.

THE advocates of temperance are sometimes absurd, and the Orthodox Quakers seem the most absurd of temperance advocates. They regard cider as a "stumbling block," and trace much drunkenness to pies and puddings. The pies are probably unwholesome, but we doubt whether were ever the cause of filling drunkards' graves. Temperance reform is too important to be brought into disrepute by such feeble twaddle.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A FIRE broke out on Saturday morning in the two story residence, 27 Little street, Brooklyn, occupied by Thos. McIntire, wife, and five children. Mr. McIntire lowered his wife and, as he thought, all his children to the sidewalk, when he leaped from the building himself, and then learned that one of the children was left behind, but it was too late to effect a rescue. When the fire was extinguished the child was found in bed burned to a crisp.

THE Swing heresy case in Chicago has come to an end by the retirement of Professor Swing from the Presbyterian church. There was a long trial, much discussion and many scandals. In emulation of Professor Swing we learn that a Catholic priest named Terry also committed heresy in a lecture on the poetry of Genesis. It seems that this divine took the ground that the stories about the Garden of Eden and man's creation are simply poems. Chicago was happy in the prospect of another trial for heresy, but the Catholic church, it seems, does things in a more summary manne. The Bishop sent the priest a letter suspending him from his priesthood.

A COMMISSION of the Connecticut Legislature has, after a deal of deliberation, come to the decision that drunkenness is a disease, that inebriates should not be treated as ordinary criminals, and that reformation cannot be secured by punishment. Following out the logic of the Commission the man who only takes an occasional drink may be considered "indisposed," and one who goes on a quarterly "tear" as "subject to fits," and so on, till he gets into a "galloping consumption"—of liquor. It is proposed that Connecticut follow the example of Rhode Island, which State has a large farm to which all committed drunkards are sent, and where they go through a mild course of sprouts, coming out at the end of their term very often thoroughly reformed and good agriculturists. Truly, the idea isn't a bad one.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

FOR intercepting a telegram, and reading it, a schoolmaster in Manchester, England, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

RABBITS have become so scarce in Denmark that an agent of the Government of that country is now in France on a mission to purchase 50,000 to repopulate the Danish isles with these animals.

THE last and greatest stroke of newspaper enterprise is that of the London *Times*. It has secured a private telegraph wire between Paris and London, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars a year.

A GERMAN chemist is said to have extracted from 900 pounds of sawdust, 61 quarts of brandy of 50 per cent., at 59 deg., perfectly free from odor or taste of turpentine, and of very agreeable flavor.

CREMATION has at length assumed a practical form in London. Under the title of "The Cremation and Urn Society, (Limited,)" a company has been registered with a proposed capital of £50,000, for the purpose of carrying out the necessary arrangements in connection with the process.

RUSSIA, it is said, is pondering the propriety of relieving China and Japan of the partial suzerainty they exercise over the large Island of Saghalien, in the sea of Okhotsk, and of converting the place into a convict station. The reasons alleged are that it would be more convenient and secure than Siberia; but there appears to be another reason. The island is believed to be rich in coal beds, and in years to come, in view of extended operations in the East, a coaling station in such a situation would naturally prove a most valuable acquisition. The matter is attracting some attention in England.

THE Italians are considering the propriety of taking away from the Pope his privilege of exterritoriality, that is, of being beyond the jurisdiction of the Italian Courts. As the Pope has ceased to be a temporal ruler, it seems quite in order that the civil government should treat him as any other priest. If all the other European powers would follow the example of Russia, and recall their legations at the Holy See, where they are useless figure-heads now, we should witness a further step in the separation of Church and State, towards which Europe is gradually approaching.

## WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

WEST VIRGINIA will be eleven years old on the 20th of June, 1874.

ELI SCHARFF, while engaged in coupling cars at Martinsburg, was caught between the bumpers and crushed to death.

THE Cheat River Lumber and Boom Company has been organized at Piedmont, with a capital of $20,000, of which Hon. H. C. Davis & Co. took $16,500. Mr. Davis was elected President.

AT the late term of the Circuit Court of Doddridge county, two young men were convicted of robbing a store at Central, about a month since, and sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary.

THE Romney *Intelligencer* says that the South Branch Railroad is rapidly advancing to completion, and will probably be opened to Romney by September. Strong forces are at work upon the bridges, etc.

THE Morgantown *Post* says that the dwelling house of William N. Jarrett, in that place, was burned last Friday morning. The loss is estimated at over $4,000, and the insurance on house and goods is $2,000.

THE following Notaries Public have been appointed by Governor Jacob: For Ohio, Louis F. Shifel, Wheeling; for Hancock, John R. Donehoo, Fairview; for Kanawha, L. A. Martin, Charleston; for Monongalia, Wm. Price, Mooresville.

MRS. JULIA HUDSON is appointed postmistress at Upper Falls Coal, Kanawha county, West Virginia, vice James M. Hampton, declined. Nathan B. Swaar is appointed postmaster at Clendennin, Kanawha county, West Virginia, vice J. N. Chamberlain, removed. The name site of Duck Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia, is changed to "Big Otter," and Jas. M. Boggs appointed postmaster, vice J. C. Fulks, resigned.

## MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

### An Interrupted Essay.

Mr. Popkins, who for seven years has been the happy owner of a preposterously positive and preternaturally perplexing mother-in-law, has written a lecture. He was out in the back yard last night rehearsing it. Our contributor was out in his back yard, and heard the opening chapter. It was something like this:

"No husband who has ever properly studied his mother-in-law can fail to be aware that woman's perception of heartless villainy and evidences of intoxication in man is often of that curiously fine order of vision which rather exceeds the best efforts of ordinary microscopes, and subjects the average human mind to considerable astonishment. The perfect ease with which she can detect murderous proclivities, Mormon institutes, and addiction to maddening liquors in a daughter's husband, who, to the most searching inspection of everybody else, appears the most watery, hen-pecke d and generally intimidated young man of his age, is one of those common illustrations of the infallible acuteness of feminine judgment, which are doing more and more every day to establish the positive necessity of woman's superior insight and natural dispassionate firmness of mind for the future wisest exercise of the elective franchise and most just administration of the highest judicial office.

"It may be said that the mother-in-law is the highest development of the supernatural perceptive and positive woman, since she usually has superior opportunities for the study of man in all stages from marriage to madness, but with her whole sex inheres an alertness of observation as to the incredible viciousness of the masculine character, which nothing less than a prompt and liberal application of flattery, or a happy equivocal reflection upon some rival sister, can either divert or mislead for a moment."

Mr. Popkins' mother-in-law had also been an unseen listener up to this point, when Mr. Popkins became conscious of an audience consisting of a very red head, gleaming eyes, and a full set of vibratory teeth moving towards him; a pair of arms, bared from the fists to elbow, with hands resting upon her hips adding to the spirit of the picure. Mr. Popkins immediately retired through the back gate, seeming to feel as though he had stayed long enough. It is more than probable he had.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### A Miserable Recluse

Massachusetts papers say that there is a strange old man named Silas F. Twombly living at Malden, that State, in a miserable hut, ten by sixteen feet, with his horses and dogs. He is the man, who, two or three years ago, in contesting an application of his wife for a divorce, pleaded his own case before the Court, and just prior to the opening of the proceedings at every session knelt in the court room and engaged in prayer for several minutes. He lives in a lonely spot, and his habitation is just what might be expected from its being occupied by two horses; indeed, it is so filthy and so much exposed to the weather that the old man was recently brought to trial by the Society for the Prevention, etc. What supports him nobody knows, for he seldom earns money, and about all he gets goes for rum. A few weeks ago he killed a dog and ate him, and once he shot a horse and sliced him up, but whether he devoured him or not could not be learned. A board of physicians have pronounced him sane, and, though the people in his vicinity are afraid of him, they don't know to get rid of him.

### Preserving Milk.

The *American Artisan* gives the process of Mr. Lewis Kircholer for preserving milk without adulteration, except the rising of cream, whether it be kept at rest, or in motion, as at sea. The unadulterated milk, drawn from the cow, is placed in perfectly clean cans or bottles, which are filled as nearly full as possible, and hermetically sealed. These cans are then placed in water of the same temperature as the milk, in such a manner as to allow a free circulation of water beneath and around, but not over them. The temperature of this water is then slowly raised to between 160 degrees and 170 degrees F., and kept there for varying lengths of time—one hour preserving the milk four or five weeks, and five hours, eight or twelve months. The heat is then withdrawn, and the water allowed to cool slowly. If the temperature exceeds 170 degrees, the milk acquires a cooked taste. We hope this process may be a success, for if the milk undergoes no change, in many cases it would be preferable to the condensed milk.


Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
ASSETS January 1, 1874, - $776,231 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.
Board of Managers—Thomas A. Barry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
Directors—Thomas A. Barry, A. M. Ball, Wm. E. Nimick, John D. Dilworth, F. Hoffman, Jr., Frederick Kloman, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Semmes, Thos. Cochran, Jas. Park, Jr.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM
Nos. 165, 167 and 167
SATURDAY,
NEW SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
At 12½c. Black Grenadines.
At 18¾c. Black Striped Grenadines.
At 10c. New Wash Poplins.
At 12½c. Striped Poplins.
At 25c. Very Choice New Dress Goods.
At 25c. Extra Bargains in Grenadines.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
Special attention is requested to the splendid bargains offered in Black Mohair Alpacas, at from 25c to 87½c, being admitted to be the best value in these goods ever offer in this market.
Extra Bargains in
DRESS SILKS
Just opened, a new lot of Heavy Black Silks, good color and pure Silk, at $1.25, $1.37½ and $1.50, very much under actual value.
Bargains in Best Rhein Dress Silks.
Striped and Plain Colored Dress Silks.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Latest styles and best bargains in
Ladies' Made-Up Summer Suits
Ladies' Made-up Black Suits.
Lace Jackets, Sacques and Shawls.
Cloth, Silk and Cashmere Jackets and Sacques.
New Summer Shawls.
New Bargains in
CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, &C.,
For Men and Boys' Wear.
Unloading some very fine and choice Goods.
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
LARGE ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
This Week.
Full Stock in Every Department.
Embroidered and Beaded Hernani Polonaise Patterns.
Beaded Tar, Llama, Spanish and Brussels Nett Sleeveless Jackets.
White Swiss Lace Trimmed Sleeveless Jackets.
Llama Lace Sacques, Long and Short.
Beaded Nett for Vesting and Fichus.
Beaded Bretelles.
Beaded Lace and Insertings, in very handsome patterns.
Beaded Embroidery on Nett.
Beaded and Plain Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Spanish Nett, Spanish Fichus, Beaded and Plain.
Bead Fringes, Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons, in Latest Novelties.
Jet Ornaments and Slides.
Jacconet (open and shut) Fans, in over 100 different styles.
Fine Fans, with Ebony, Gilt, Polished Wood and Ivory Sticks.
Sash Ribbons, cheaper than ever before.
Ribbon and Lace Sashes.
White Fringed Neck Scarfs.
New styles Colored Striped Gauze Ties and Fancy Scarfs.
Ladies' and Children's Hats in all shapes and qualities.
Flowers, Roses and Buds.
Feathers, Ladies, Misses and Children's Gauze and Gossamer Summer Underwear.
Ladies and Misses' Muslin Under Garments, made in a very superior manner.
Hamburg Embroideries, White Goods, Irish Linen, Table Damask, Napkins, Towels, Black and Damask Towels, Toweling Crash.
Pillow and Pillow Shams.
New styles Pompadour Panniers and Hoop Skirts.
Ladies and Children's Silk and Lisle Thread Lengths in Gloves and Gauntlets.
Alexandre, Harris & Thomson's Seamless and Vienna Kid Gloves, 1 to 6 buttons, in New Styles, Drabs and all other desirable shades.
Men's Dog skin and Lisle Driving and Promenade Gloves.
Men's Summer Underwear, full and complete assortment now open.
Fine Suits, Ready or Made to measure.
Half Hose, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Shirt Fronts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Wear, &c.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

NEW GOODS!
Just received, everything new and desirable in
Spring Dress Goods,
Lace Curtains, Shawls and Mantles
In great variety at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
MAY, 1874.
We have just added to our stock the
Newest Designs!
Of this season, many that have not been shown till this month.
PRICES THE LOWEST
We have ever offered Goods at.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

1874. WALL PAPER. 1874
ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin). NEAR LIBERTY.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst furnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and see a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

FURNACES, RANGES, MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES O.L.D. 193 LIBERTY STREET.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.
DRESSINGS FOR SALAD—GORDON'S
Dilworth's Salad Dressing, Crosse & Blackwell's Prince of Wales Sauce, Sharpe's & Antonius Olive Oil, Keene's, Coleman's, Lexington and Russian Mustard, Cider, Wine and Estragon Vinegar, &c., for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.
mys

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM
167 and 167
SATURDAY,
WHITE GOODS.
Plain, Barred and Figured P. K's.
Plain and Barred Jaconets.
Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarlatanes, &c.
FULL LINES OF
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Muslin Underwear.
Infants' Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Robes.
Infants' Fine Short Dresses.
Infants' Fine Merino Underskirts, handsomely embroidered.
Infants' Emb oidered Merino Shawls.
Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Cotton Hosiery.
Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Fancy Hosiery.
Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Balbriggan Hosiery.
Complete assortment
Summer Underwear,
For Ladies and Gents.
Extra Bargains in
Hats and Bonnets,
Newest Styles, for Ladies and Misses, all kinds of materials.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
FULL LINES.
Collars and Cuffs, Fans, Furs,
Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,
Laces, Edgings, Trimmings, &c., &c.
At $1 per pair,
REAL GENUINE KID GLOVES
Two buttons, in Black and full assortment of shades.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas
CARLISLE'S
ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
OUR NEW SYSTEM.
RETAILING FOR CASH
AT
Wholesale Prices
A GREAT SUCCESS.
"One dollar saved is one dollar made." With $2 you can buy $4 worth of many kinds of goods, and in other lines of goods $4 will buy as much as $5 did under the old system.
$1.00 per dozen, ladies' ribbed cotton hose, 10c per pair.
$2.00 per dozen, ladies' extra long cotton hose, 17c per pair.
$27.00 per dozen, men's fine white shirts, $2.25 each.
$16.00 per dozen, ladies' French embroidered corsets, $1.25 per pair.
$3.25 per dozen, white tinsel lace (old price 75c), 27c each.
$11.50 per dozen, ladies' kids, all sizes and colors, 96c per pair.
$17.50 per dozen, gents' kids (new shades), $1.46 per pair.
$3.00 per dozen, Colgate's bouquet soap, 25c per cake.
35c per pack, American pins (280), 3c per paper.
36c per gross, Fletcher's 4-4 shoe laces, 3c per dozen
Hair pins 2c per paper.
Call and see our fancy embroideries, hosiery, notions, trimmings, corsets, skirts, &c., for quality, at low prices. Open on Saturday evening until 9 o'clock.
J. D. CARLISLE,
NO 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW GOODS.
Hernani, Silk and Wool,
Hernani, Silk & Wool Striped,
Hernani, all Silk,
Camel's Hair Barege,
Ecru Batiste Linen,
Suits in Various Materials,
Polonaises,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash Hand Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
308 and 308 Liberty Street

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street.
WILL OPEN
About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
REMOVAL.
The Commercial Banking Co.
Have removed to their new office, at north-west corner of Smithfield street and Third avenue,
May 26th, 1874. my26th52
REMOVAL—
The People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh has removed to its own building, No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, next below the Safe Deposit Company.
my18th72

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SEMPLE'S,
Federal St., Allegheny.
JUNE
At 6½c, a large lot of New Styles Prints, fast colors.
At 8½c, New Dark Calicos, fast colors.
At 8½c, all Linen Buck Towels.
At 8½c, All Linen Crash for Towels.
At 8½c, Yard Wide Unbleached Bleached Muslin.
At 8½c, 39-inch Very Fine Unbleached Muslin.
At 10c, Fine Unbleached Muslin.
At 10c, Heavy Striped Linen Crash.
At 12½c, Extra Good Bleached Muslins.
At 15c, Very Fine Large Towels.
At 12½c, Heavy Cleveland Shirtings.
At 12½c, Hemp Stair Carpets.
Mosquito Nettings
ALL COLORS.
A very handsome stock
Light and Medium Prints
Just for this season, plain and with trimming borders, embracing
OVER 200 CASES.
Something new in
PLAIN PRINTS,
Imit

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 8 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
A. J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, Scotland and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostinger, J. F. Hawksotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, C. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 8, 1874.

The day, Saturday, was given quite as fully to politics as to business. There was nothing unusual transpiring in banking quarters, other than the usual Saturday's demand. Aside from the quiet, rather than depression in monetary circles, we notice that there is a fair degree of trade in many branches of business. The white lead, leather, glass bottle and goblet dealers, and several other firms of trade, report some of them excellent and others, favorable business.

In real estate the public sales recently held have been failures. Yet there is a fair amount of real estate changing hands privately. Prices continue low, and the prospect is that speculation in real estate will be dull during the Summer. Mortgages in real estate are in demand.

In mercantile circles there is an unsatisfying feeling of enthusiasm. No one expects that there will be much business until the Fall trade opens, which this year may begin the later part of June. The favorable reports of the condition of the crops, and the reasonable expectation of large harvests, together with the facts that the production of domestic goods has been small for six months, as well as the importations of foreign goods, and that the stock of goods in the country is very small, these considerations, we say, warrant the belief that we shall have an unusually active and large Fall trade.

The Bank of England's minimum discount rate was on Thursday reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. Consols and American securities at London are reported firm, while Erie shares are a shade lower.

The specie shipments Thursday aggregated $1,037,635, almost all gold, and the shipments Friday were $650,000. The bids for the Government gold amounted to $3,405,000, and the award ($1,500,000) was made at 111 41@111.53. Gold has made a further decline to 111⅝, and cost 1@1⅛ per cent. per annum to carry on loan.

The approaching retirement of President Watson from the Erie Railway, and the prospective election of Hugh J. Jewett, of the "Pan Handle" Road, to the Presidency, excites a great deal of attention in railroad and financial circles, where the affairs of Erie have been closely watched, and the general impression prevails that affairs are reaching a crisis, whether for good or evil. S. L. M. Barlow finds the idea that the resignation is caused by the accusations of Dunan, the ex-Auditor, or by any sort of disagreement with his colleagues. It is a matter of health with Mr. Watson, accompanied with liberal remuneration for the cancellation of his contract with the company, which has yet years to run.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opened. | Closed |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111⅝ | 111⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons | 116 | 116⅛ |
| 5-20 1862 | 114⅛ | 114⅜ |
| " 1864 | 113⅛ | 113⅜ |
| " 1865 | 113⅛ | 113⅜ |
| " 1865 new | 113⅛ | 113⅜ |
| " 1867 | 113⅛ | 113⅜ |
| " 1868—coupons | 113⅛ | 113⅜ |
| 10-40's | 113⅛ | 113⅜ |
| Currency 6's | 114 | 114½ |
| New 5 per cents | 114 | 114⅜ |
| 10-40's—coupons | | |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 97¾ | 97⅜ |
| Erie | 23 | 23⅛ |
| H. H. & E. | 18 | 18 |
| C. C. & I. C. | 95 | 94½ |
| St. Paul | 30 | 29⅞ |
| Do. preferred | 72 | 72⅝ |
| Michigan Southern | | 89⅜ |
| Do. Central | 88½ | 88⅝ |
| North Western Common | 39¼ | 39⅝ |
| Do. Preferred | 85¾ | 86 |
| Rock Island | 97¾ | 97⅞ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 93⅜ | 93⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 31⅜ | 31⅝ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 71⅜ | 71⅝ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 30 | 30⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 128 | 1 9 |
| Harlem | 130 | 130½ |
| Chicago and Alton | 105¾ | 106 |
| Adams Express | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| American Express | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| U. S. Express | 46 | 46 |
| W., Fargo & Co. Express | 57 | 57 |
| Terre Haute | | |
| Quicksilver | 9½ | 9¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 97 | 97 |
| Merchants Union Express | | |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 25¾ | 25¾ |

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 84 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of live stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 48¾ | |
| " " scrip | 49½ | 50¾ |
| Reading | 105 | 105¾ |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 125¾ | 130 |
| Oil Creek | 4¾ | 5 |
| Lehigh Valley | 6¾ | 7 |
| Empire do. | | 51 |

New York, June 6, 1874.

Money was easy to the close at 2 @ 3 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange left off quiet at 487¾ for bankers sixty days sterling and 490@490½ for demand. Gold opened at 111⅝, declined to 110⅝, and closed at 110⅝. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 1, 1⅛, and finally 1 per cent. Toward the close loans were made flat. The clearances were $32,448,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out during the week $1,224,000, and received from customs $2,312,000. The imports for the week were: Dry goods, $1,326,069; merchandise, $6,938,729. The specie shipments were: American gold $49,790; silver bars, $344,031; foreign, $33,940; gold bars, $164,881; silver coin, $64,381. Government securities were active and weak. State bonds were quiet and dull. The decline in the stock market this morning, which was at the time currently attributed jointly to the publication of the President's memoranda on the finances and negotiations of loans in London, was in the afternoon recovered, and during the closing hours the improvement became quiet marked, largely from the lowest point from ¼ to 1⅝ per cent. in the entire list. During the day there were sold 23,000 shares Western Union, 29,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 New York Central, 17,000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Union Pacific, 4,000 Northwestern, and 7,000 Toledo & Wabash.

The following is the bank statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans, decrease | $ 631,800 |
| Specie, decrease | 1,135,300 |
| Legals, increase | 434,100 |
| Deposits, decrease | 491,000 |
| Circulation, increase | 365,000 |
| Reserve, decrease | 587,575 |

*Governments*.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120⅝; 5-20s of '62, 114⅝; do of '64, 113⅝; do of '65, 117⅜; do new, 110¾; do of '67, 119⅝; do '68, 119⅜; 10-40s, 114; new 5s, 114; currency 6s, 114¼.

*State Bonds*.—Missouri sixes, 96; Tennessee old, 80; do new, 80; Virginia, new, 53; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 12¾.

*Stocks*.—Canton, 49; Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 22; Adams Express, 105¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78; American Express, 62½; United States Express, 67¼; Pacific Mail, 41; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 32¾; do preferred, 82; Hudson River, 129; do preferred, 124; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 39¾; do preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 95¾; New Jersey Central, 106¾; St. Paul, 33; do preferred, 51; Toledo & Wabash, 35¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 7¾; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 109; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 100; Lake Shore, 72½; Illinois Central, 93; Union Pacific, 3¼; Central Pacific, 91¾; Quicksilver, 85½; do preferred, 38; Mariposa, 10⅜; Hartford & Erie, 1; Panama, 183½.

LONDON, June 6—5 P. M.—Consols: Money 92⅛@92⅝; account, 92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 104½; do '67, 110¾; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 88; Erie, 30¼@30½; do preferred, 50½.

PARIS, June 6.—Rentes 59f 95c.

New York Wool Market.

New York, June 6.—Since our last the market has not been very active, yet there is a healthy tone, and holders demand higher prices. Buyers are holding back until the new clip, which is now near at hand, is more abundant. California is arriving quite freely. The receipts of this description this week so far are some 900 bales of Texas, 430 bales, which are coming into the market in great variety. Carpet Wools are quiet and stocks of all kinds light. Mr. Jas. Lynch, in his monthly review for May, says: The market has stood steadily fairly active during May. Consumers were the only buyers; the quantity taken by them for current needs was in the aggregate quite up to the usual average. There was no speculative feeling manifested during the month, nor is there at present. Manufacturers have not yet realized their hopes of getting rid of accumulated stocks of cloths. The inability of commission houses to sell goods in the usual way has driven some manufacturers to the auction-room, and within the last two weeks very important sales in that manner have been made. The prices obtained did not cover cost. Still the owners were pleased to have their goods disposed of.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 6, 1874.

We are now just merging into the dull season, business is always very much contracted during June and July, hence we need not expect it to commence picking up until August. Our merchants do not expect much to be rushed with orders during the time in question, and it is not probable that they will be disappointed; it is generally predicted, however, that there will be a heavy trade this Fall, and there is no reason apparent just now why these expectations should not be realized.

BEANS—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.25@2.50 per bushel.

BUTTER—Continues extremely dull, and, furthermore, no improvement within the next thirty days can be expected; prices entirely nominal.

CHEESE—There is little or no inquiry for Dairy; prime White Factory, 14@2.5.

COUNTRY MEAT—Clear Sides, 8@10c; Hams and in very limited supply. Country Lard, 9@9½.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10@12c for quartered, and 18@5 for halves. Peaches, 16@2 for quartered, and 14@15 for halves, and 18@20 for peeled.

EGGS—The arrivals have been comparatively liberal for some days past, hence the market is firmer but unchanged: 16@17.

FLOUR—Trade is still reported dull but prices remain as last quoted. Spring Wheat flours $6.75@7.25; red winter wheat, $7.25@7.75; white, $8@10; Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GROCERIES—We have advanced our quotations for refined Sugars ¼ of a cent ₰ pound and the indications are now are that we will have to advance it within the next day or two, as the markets East are reported very firm. Rio Coffee is also made firmer and more active East, but unchanged. Molasses, Syrups, Spices etc. etc. steady but unchanged.

HOMINY—$3.50 ₰ bbl.

HAY—The market for baled continues very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, but prices remain unchanged at $20@24 ₰ ton, according to quality and condition.

POTATOES—The market continues exceedingly dull, with a supply largely in excess of present requirements, but prices are nominally unchanged: $1.25@1.50 ₰ bushel, the outside figure for Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 13c; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, canvassed, 12; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured: 11c; Smoked Hams—Sugar Cured 11@11½c; Smoked Tongues—Sugar Cured $7.00 ₰ dozen. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½ ₰ lb; Ribsides, 10½; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11½; Short Clear Sides, 12½. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tierces 13¾. Refined summer use in tierces, 11¾; Refined winter use in tierces, 12½@13.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 70@85.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 4@4½ ₰ for country.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy Seeds. Flax Seed would sell readily at $2.30.

TALLOW—6@6½c ₰ lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, June 6, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we appended those of the week preceding also:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 94 cars | 9 cars | 3 cars |
| Monday | 74 " | 23 " | 6 " |
| Tuesday | 59 " | 14 " | 25 " |
| Wednesday | 70 " | 18 " | 2 " |
| Thursday | 69 " | 6 " | 2 " |
| Friday | 113 " | 61 " | 2 " |
| Saturday | 44 " | 6 " | 2 " |
| Total | 517 " | 138 " | 70 " |
| Same time last week | 440 " | 198 " | 82 " |

FREIGHTS.

There has been considerable apprehension in regard to an advance ever since rates were put down, but as yet it has not been made; prices remain just as they were, as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hog. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $40 ₰ car | $44 ₰ car | $36 ₰ car |
| Philadelphia | 35 " | 36 50 " | 31 50 " |
| Baltimore | 35 " | 38 50 " | 31 50 " |

CATTLE.

That trade was more active this week than it has been for some time past is evidenced from the increased sales, which footed up 1,450 head, or 450 more than the average weekly sales of the past two months; of these twenty-five cars were bought for shipment to Philadelphia and nine cars to New York; the balance were taken by transient buyers, country dealers and butchers, and were all sold to various points. While prices were without quotable change the market was more active; this is evident from the increased business, and, as might be expected, a firmer feeling prevailed. The improved character of the advices from New York, showing an advance of ½c, as near as can be established within the past few days, were not without their effect in stimulating the market, especially as the receipts here were received in case they were unable to real as what they considered a fair offer, to ship, in, although the general quality of offerings were through consignments. The eastern men were dearish at the opening, especially those from Philadelphia, but finding that any effort to break the market would be futile, as the supply it was soon discovered, would scarcely be equal to the demand, they pitched in, and bought all they could get hold of, and we are confident they paid no more than the cost in Chicago.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were comparatively light, and the bulk of them have reached here on Tuesday and Wednesday, the market was a little slow, especially on the day first named, as buyers could not be induced to bid during the balance of the week, but in this they were disappointed; on Wednesday there was a better and stronger feeling which was manifested somewhat by favorable advices from New York, and from then until the close of the week the feeling offered found ready sale, and that, too, at higher prices. Of the 70 cars on sale, 25 cars were taken for shipment to Philadelphia, and 15 cars, known as the Woods account, were shipped by cars to New York, cars would leave to be accounted for, and it is evident, therefore, that there were no sheep left within the next day or two, as the markets East are reported very firm. Philadelphia trade firmer and more active East, but unchanged. Molasses, Syrups, Spices etc. etc. steady but unchanged.

EXCHANGE—Sight, ½ @ ¾ pm. Boston, par. Chicago, par. St. Louis, 75c. Cincinnati, 15c. New Orleans, commercial, $1.50 bank, $2.50 bid. Louisville, 25c. Nashville, 50c. Memphis, $1.00 bid. Charleston, buying, ¼ pm. selling, ½ pm. Savannah, buying, ¼ pm. selling, ½ pm. Mobile, $1.00 bid. Montgomery, par. Columbus, Ga., par. Augusta, par. New Orleans, sight, ½ pm. Galveston, par. San Francisco, sight, par. Portland, par.

GRAIN—Trade in all kinds of grain continues very dull, but not quoted lower, while those requiring immediate wants and this, together with increased receipts and offerings, has caused a slight decline in rye, corn, wheat and oats, as follows: Rye, $1.05@1.07 for red winter, and $1.04@1.05 for white, and there is little inquiry as the latter is very well stocked. Oats in good supply and dull, but nominally unchanged at 85@86c for shelled Corn very dull and offering freely, and something very heavy to be done. Wheat is now in steady demand at 1.20@1.25 ₰ bushel, the outside figure for No. 1 white.

HOPS—Sales in a jobbing way at 32@35c ₰

# HOME NEWS.

### Another Drowning.

Yesterday afternoon, a little boy named Gray, aged about twelve years, in company with a number of other lads, went in swimming in the Ohio river opposite Painter's mills in the Thirty-fifth ward, South Side. In some manner he was drawn under a barge and drowned. Efforts were made to recover the body until last evening, but up to eight o'clock had proved unsuccessful. The boy's father lives near the scene of the accident and is employed as a puddler in Painter's Mills.

### Temperance Meeting.

A temperance meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Alliance rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. Mrs. Gormly presided. Speeches were made by Gen. Lane, Mrs. Youngson, Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Luther Kaufman, Mr. Taggart and Mr. T. H. Rabe. They all coincided in the opinion that the temperance movement instead of dying out is increasing in strength, and becoming a matter of national importance. A mass meeting was announced for last evening at the corner of Third avenue and Ross street, but owing to the threatening weather the people that had gathered there, dispersed before the opening of the exercises.

### Fire Last Evening.

About seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in an old shed on Barker's alley, between Liberty and Penn streets, and near Trimble's Varieties. The old structure was comparatively valueless, and had it burned down the loss would not have amounted to much. It was used as a place for charging soda water retorts, and was in possession of Mr. Levy. One of the retorts exploded during the fire, and had the effect of causing the spectators to face in an opposite direction and make haste to get at a safe distance. The flames created an immense smoke, but the damage is small, except the burning to death of a horse that was to the stable.

### "Total Abstinence" in the Reformed Church.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

In the column of Saturday's paper headed "Among the Churches," there is a statement that does injustice to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod that met lately in Philadelphia. It is that "Synod resolved not to make total abstinence a test of membership." The inference would be that Synod permits members of the Church to indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. This is not the fact. Many years ago Synod passed an act making this a censurable offense. At the late meeting the question came up in the form of a direction to sessions to require a pledge of total abstinence from applicants for membership. As this proposed a change in the form of applying the law some were not prepared for it, and hence the matter was postponed. Sessions have to move the power to require such a pledge in all cases where they judge it is wise to use it. The manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks have been for many years pronounced a scandal to be visited with censure in the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

If any of your contemporaries published the statement referred to above, I hope they will publish this explanation. Yours, &c.,

THOS. SPROULL.

ALLEGHENY, June 7, 1874.

### A Worthy Organization.

The Pittsburgh Fruit and Flower Charity, one of the worthiest organizations that this city boasts of, has been organized for the summer campaign, and its headquarters will be on the second floor of No. 134 Smithfield street. At this place it is requested all donations of flowers, fruits and vegetables be left. To-morrow morning at nine o'clock the rooms will be formally opened and remain open until noon. Every person feeling an interest in helping the sick and desirous of doing good generally are requested to be present and bring contributions of fruits, flowers, &c. The object of the Fruit and Flower Charity is to comfort and relieve by gentle, womanly ministrations those lying sick in the hospitals of the city, and others elsewhere who are in need of attention or those little but kind offices that go so far toward making the hours of sickness pass more rapidly and cheerfully. The rooms of the association will be open on Tuesday and Friday of each week from 9 A. M. until 12 M., in charge of three ladies, members of the organization, each one to serve three weeks in succession, at the expiration of which time another trio will be placed upon duty, to serve for the same length of time. The three ladies who will be in charge during the first three weeks are Miss Mary McKee, Miss Josie Eaton, and Miss Mary Arthurs. Its officers are.—Mrs. Springer Hartbaugh, President; Mrs. Mattie F. Weeks, Secretary; and Miss Amelia Verner, Treasurer.

### A LIVELY TIME.

**Two Prisoners Rescued from Officers.**

**On Saturday night Lieut. Woekla and officers Snyder and Hays were called into Schleich's saloon on Main street, Allegheny, to suppress a disturbance. They arrested two men and were about to remove them, when between thirty and forty persons who happened to be present interfered and rescued the prisoners from the officers and made off with them. Informations will be lodged against a number of them to-day.**

### THE BOLDEST ROBBERY YET.

**A Woman White Walking with a Gentleman Assaulted.**

About ten o'clock last night, as a lady was walking on Penn avenue in company with a gentleman, she was assaulted by a highwayman corner of Barker alley, who knocked her down with a pair of knucklers, while another held the man. They robbed the lady of a gold watch and chain and a pocketbook containing a sum of money, and then escaped. The lady was taken into a physician's office and found to be very seriously injured.

### THE COUNTY'S PROFIT.

**May Receipts of County Officers.**

The receipts of the different county officers, for the month of May, as taken from the returns made to Controller Warner, are as follows.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clerk of Courts | $ 996 94 |
| Clerk of Orphans Court | 314 50 |
| Coroners office | 204 85 |
| Prothonotary's office | 2,265 61 |
| Register's office | 413 00 |
| Recorder's office | 2,683 75 |
| Sheriff's office | 1,772 28 |

Deducting the expenses of the various offices there is left to the county during the month a total gain of $4,796.02. The profits in the Prothonotary's office for the two months preceding May, and not before reported, were March $719.09; April $1,466.75. Total $916 00.

### ANOTHER RIVER MYSTERY.

**Was it Murder, Suicide or a Joke?**

**On Saturday night between ten and eleven o'clock, as two young men were crossing on the lower side of the Mechanic street bridge, from Allegheny towards Pittsburgh, they heard something and scream of "Help!" "Murder!" "Police!" etc., on the opposite side of the river, and then followed a heavy splash in the river. They hurried across to Pittsburgh and informed two policemen of what they heard. The officers at once started across the bridge, but could find or hear nothing. While talking before to the toll collector at the Allegheny end of the bridge, a young man who had been in the river raising his nets, came up and stated that he had heard some screams on the bridge, and soon after heard a heavy splash in the river. He at once rowed up to where he had heard the splash, and moved around there for some time, but could find nothing of anybody. The story corroborated the statement made by the young men. Nothing further has been heard in regard to the matter, and we leave it in the hands of our noble policemen to ferret out the mystery.**

### DEMOCRATIC DIVERSIONS.

**Periodical Performance of the "Unterrified"—Mr. W. D. Moore Cool Headed—He is, However, Retained—The Conventions &c.**

The Democratic County Executive Committee held another meeting on Saturday morning at the St. Charles Hotel, and as is usual at all such gatherings of the "Unterrified," the confusion that reigned has only a parallel in the affair when the builders of the tower of Babel were confounded at being unable to understand each other. Much the same sort of misunderstanding was evident on Saturday. A report from a subcommittee fixing the time for the primaries on the 20th inst.; for the County Convention on the 23d, and of the Congressional, Legislative and Senatorial conventions, and electing delegates, for the 24th inst. was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. James Irwin providing for the employment of reporters. This dodge is always resorted to when it is desirable to "put up a job" on the public or an individual. In this case, however, it did not succeed. Mr. James K. P. Duff said he was not afraid of reporters. Goodness gracious! how brave. He stated that at the previous meeting the Knights of the Quill had attended, set out his name and a great deal more. He averred that it didn't hurt him any but it showed that the reporter is a contemptible fool—that he, Duff, had no objection to a report of whatever occurred at the meeting. The motion to exclude reporters was lost.

A resolution submitted by Mr. George Kuhn, denouncing as traitorous and unauthorized the attack made upon the Democratic candidate for City Controller by W. D. Moore, on the eve of the late election, and providing for his forfeiture of all claim to the nomination, and confidence, as well as his office of chairman of the County Committee, was, after considerable discussion lost.

Mr. Udah Stewart then offered the following as a substitute.

WHEREAS, The card published by Wm. D. Moore, two days prior to the late municipal election, wherein he advised Democrats to vote against the Democratic candidate for City Controller, was un-Democratic and uncalled for, and

WHEREAS, By signing the same as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee he compromised the dignity of said Committee in assuming to speak for them without their consent or authority, and insulted their honesty as Democrats in that the impression was conveyed that said Committee endorsed said card; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee repudiate the action of the said William D. Moore he not having such authority delegated by us, as such action tends to create dissension in the party which should be deprecated by all good Democrats, and meets our most emphatic and most unqualified condemnation.

After higgling over the matter for a while, Mr. Moore not being present at any time during the meeting, the resolution was adopted. Mr. Irwin, treasurer, presented his accounts for the last campaign, and a committee of three was appointed at his request to audit the same. A bill of $275 for carriage hire, incurred during the Buckalew campaign was presented from Mr. R. H. Patterson, and on motion the bill was ordered to be paid out of any money that may be in the Treasury. The committee then adjourned.

# THE PRIMARIES.

## The Results of Saturday's Work.

### An Unusually Interesting Election—The Gist of the Returns—The Successful Candidates—A Nice Legislative Mixture

The Republican primary meetings were held on Saturday afternoon, pursuant to instructions from the County Executive Committee. The day was one of a torrid character, so far as the atmosphere had a hand in it, and the influences, atmospherically, for work around the polls, were, as a consequence, more on the perspiring than the inspiring order. This fact, however, did not seem to have any restraining effect upon the old "war horses," who esteem it a solemn duty to be on hand for work on such occasions, and they were out in full force and as energetic generally as though a January coolness permeated the surrounding air. The most interesting fact in connection with the work around the polls, however, was that of the large attendance of persons who are unfortunately not frequently seen at such important gatherings. The people generally thus manifested the unusual interest which has been stirred up on the "Primary" question. The result was the polling of a larger vote in the majority of the districts than has been the case for several years, or perhaps at any time heretofore.

The time for the Primaries had been designated by the Committee from four to seven o'clock, and the

BOARDS WERE ORGANIZED

so as to be ready to commence work promptly at four o'clock. The County Committee had announced that the Republican officers of the election boards, that conducted the election in February last, should hold the primaries, but this arrangement did not seem in all cases to meet with the supreme approval of some parties who labor under the peculiar delusion, that the only safe place for the Republican party influence of the county is in their breeches pockets. Accordingly actuated by a desire to make matters harmonize with this view they desired to "re-arrange" some of the election boards in order that "work" might progress, in accordance with their judgment. In this view, however, they were not unanimously supported, and hence in those wards where the re-arranging was tried there was a little flutter. In the Fifth ward, for instance, these tactics were tried, and the Board was changed, two persons being put upon it who were not residents in the ward. The voters rather objected to this arrangement, and as a result another Board was organized, and the election thus went on under the two Boards—the result being a contest which will come before the Conventions.

In the Seventh ward a contest was threatened on account of the Judgeship of the Board, but a compromise was finally made by a new judge being named—the old judge being permitted to look on but take no further part. There will also be a contest as a result from this district.

The liveliest time, however, was in the Fourteenth ward, where, after a preliminary squabble, two Boards were organized, and then the work thereafter went bravely on, and as peaceably as the peculiar nature of the circumstances would admit.

PEACE REIGNS.

Notwithstanding these slight frictions however in some of the districts, as a general rule peace reigned about the day passed unmarked by any untoward belligerent demonstrations. It was a notable fact too that in a majority of cases, bibulous influences were wanting, and the voting progressed quietly, though the excitement was none the less high. The work of organizing the Boards seemed to call out all the latent belligerency of the opposing factions, which was expressed more by expressive chin melody than by any other way, and thus the field was left clear for more peaceable work for the remainder of the day.

GATHERING RETURNS.

The polls closed promptly at seven o'clock, and there was then a general turning toward both different headquarters, toward which political news usually gravitates. Some of them, however, were like banquet halls after the feast is over, but as each candidate had his own headquarters the crowds were accommodated with information at these points, the only drawback being that this information was sometimes slightly colored with roseate hues favorable to the candidate who doled it out.

The returns came in rather slowly, and in such a manner as to make it a task of some difficulty to make an estimate of the result, with any degree of accuracy. Indeed many of the districts as yet have not been heard from, and will not probably show up until Convention-day. Taking, however, the returns as far as known up to the latest accounts, enough information is given to show the following results:

CONGRESSIONAL.

Commencing with Congress in the Twenty-second District, the vote shows General Negley to have had a very easy walk over the course, not enough competition to make it interesting. Out of the sixty-five districts in his bailwick, he counts up over fifty, with half a dozen districts to hear from, which is almost certain he will carry. He can count up three-fourths of the whole number of delegates elected, and, as we have held from the beginning of the canvass will go through with, flying colors. After all the herculean efforts made in certain quarters to defeat him by a free display of money and gasconade, the result must be a mighty pleasant reading to his loyal opponents, who endeavored to make catspaws of other parties.

In the Twenty-third District the result was somewhat similar, Col. Bayne ran well, and took the wind out of the sails of his opponent by a majority of over two thirds. This may be increased when the final accounts are received, but the latest returns showed that the Colonel had secured the nomination by a majority that would send him through in compliment style.

STATE SENATE.

The contests for the State Senate, in the city, and on the North Side were quite interesting, but on the Southside it was all plain sailing. The South Side voters were troubled only with one ticket, and their favorite, Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, "just for the fun of the thing" meandered over the towpath, without meeting the slightest obstruction in the course of his journeyings.

In the City District there was not the same unanimity, and Mr. T. S. Mitchell and Hon. John G. Newmyer locked horns. It was generally recognized that both were good and acceptable men, but Newmyer had the advantage of a Legislative record, which reflected the highest credit upon him, while Mr. Mitchell was not known outside of municipal politics—where, however, his showing is all right. The people being thus called upon to decide concluded to return Mr. Newmyer to Harrisburg, and to give him promotion. They expressed their feelings by giving him a complimentary vote, which, in comparison with that given to his opponent, stands in the ratio of about two to one. Mr. Newmyer thus goes in, with a majority that gives him a sufficient latitude to make him feel easy.

The contest on the North Side lay between Messrs. Hugh McNeill and James McBrier, and proved to be unusually close and exciting. Both gentlemen are members of Councils, both stand well with their constituents, both stand high in business and social circles. The feeling on the North Side was that it would make no difference to far as a faithful representative was concerned which man won, and it was thus narrowed down to a mere question of personal friendship. The canvass was conducted with remarkable good feeling by candidates and their friends. The opponents in politics being partners in business, set the example of a friendly contest, in which personalities were entirely eschewed. The result as at present known is as follows: General Negley had a very easy walk over the course, not enough competition to make it interesting. Out of the sixty-five districts in his bailwick, he counts up over fifty, with half a dozen districts to hear from, which is almost certain he will carry. He can count up three-fourths of the whole number of delegates elected, and, as we have held from the beginning of the canvass will go through with, flying colors. After all the herculean efforts made in certain quarters to defeat him by a free display of money and gasconade, the result must be a mighty pleasant reading to his loyal opponents, who endeavored to make catspaws of other parties.

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